PULPIT SKETCHES.

THE REV. DR. E. B. COE, OF THE COLLEG-IATE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Collegiate Church is the oldest ecclesiastical corporation in the United States. In 1626, not long after Hendrick Hudson had found his way up the North River, Governor Peter Minuit, in behalf of the Dutch West India Company, which had effected a settlement on Manhattan Island, purchased the whole of it from the Indians, -some 24,000 acres, -for sixty Datch guilders or twenty-four dollars of our currency. Provisions were at once made for the religious oversight of the colonists, who were realous adherents of the Reformed Church of Holland. Lay brothren, serving an office semething like | dock, is estimated at fully lifty per cent. Prices the descens, called Ziekentreosters, or Comforters of the Sick, established the earliest worship, which grew into a regularly organized church in 1628, upon the arrival of the Rev. Jonas Michaelis, who was therefore the pioneer exangelist of the little colony. For forty years the Colteglate Church was the only one in New-Amsterdam, and was nearly seventy years before the arrival of the first English elergyman-the Rev. William Vesey-who in 1697 was inducted into the chaptaincy of the English forces then holding the island, in the new Dutch church in Gattlen-st., now Fulion-st. Dominie Selyn, the Dutch minister, assisted in the ceremonial, and it is recorded that in the same building for some three months Dominic Selyn and Rector Vescy, the tounder of Trinity Parish, officiated afternately, the one in the Dutch language and the other in English. A long line of scholarly, carnest, dignified men filled the Collegiate suc cession, all trained and educated in Holland, and faithful, resolute expositors of the old Heidelberg Catechisu of their fathers, which had indeed come to be invested tures themselves. To this old church not only the city pike may be had for 15 cents a pound. The but the State is indebted for the wise and deep foundations of an educational policy waich continues to this day, without alteration or interruption

GROWTH OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. The subsequent wealth of the Collegiate Church cororation rests upon the gifts and bequests of John
farpending, a devont layman who died in 1772, making
table beloved church residuary legatee. Directly over the
is beloved church pulpat, at William and Fulton sts.,
and the have been seen the heraldic escutcheon of this
substitute in the collegiate Church core
is the work of the Legislative Committee on the
set the work of the Legislative Committee on the
state organization. This stuff is manufac-Harpending, a devout layman who died in 1772, making his beloved church residuary legatee. Directly over the old North Church pulpit, at William and Fulton sts., might have been seen the heraldic escutcheon of this might have been seen the heraldic escutcheon of this venerable Hollander, bearing his motto. "Dando Conservat "—that is, "Keeping by giving." The different steps of growth and expansion show the church subject to the slow, creeping progress of the times. Its plan houses of worship kept close to the fort—indeed one was houses of worship kept close to the fort-indeed one was built within its inclosure. From time to time parted with, to the pecuniary gain of the corporation it must be atmitted. Point after point was given up, for the corporation seems never to have understood and accepted the policy of entering into and accepting the new civilization pressing it on all sides. It was Dutch, for the Dutch and only for the Dutch. It was not until the pastorate of cardus Kuypers -1789-1833-that the last was heard of Dutch preaching, so tough and unyielding was the conservatism of the denomination. A memorable succession of admirable ministers followed, and Knox, billedoler, De Witt and Vermilye stand among the foremost, best loved names of our celebrated clergy.

The Collegiate Church at present is represented by three principal congregations and four chapel missions. It is presided over by four ministers, Dr. Vermilye, who is by couriesy and usage Primus, and Dr. Chambers, in charge of the Lafayette Place Church; Dr. Ormiston, in charge of the marble church at Fifth-ave, and Twenty ninth-st.; and Dr. Coe, the youngest and most recently instituted. Up to a recent date the elergy officiated in rotation or perpetual routine in the several pulpits, but now a purely parochial policy gives each minister separate and absolute care over his own congregation. But no man gets the true measure of the corporate existence of Collegiate, or indeed any Daten church, who over looks or forgets the Consistory. This body collectively is the church executive. The ministry preside, but they are the creatures of the deacons and elders who call and commission them, and who outnumber and may outweigh and outvote them in all official deliberations. This is an important body in the Collegiate Church, representing the traditions, lineage and full heredity of their religious and national descent, mingled with the culture and inflowing elements of the best society. This body admin isters an enormous real estate, second in magnitude only to that of Trinity Parish. But it makes no confidences with the public, and beyond the officials immediately concerned the people are left with a vague and indefinite argin for conjecture. A new policy of ministerial in fluence seems to have been agreed upon in 1862, when Dr. Joseph T. Duryea was called and installed a minister Dr. Joseph T. Duryea was canca and distance a minister of the church. But the relation proved uncongenial, and upon lifs retirement in 1867 Dr. J. M. Ludlow suc-ceeded, remaining but three years in what was tradition-ally accepted as a life relation. The Consistory had been tenacions in the exercise and interpretation of prerogatives, and thus two gifted elergymen were lost to the cor

THE BEGINNING OF DR. COE'S PASTORATE. In 1879 Dr. Coc, then Professor of Modern Languages

In Yale College, where he had served with reputation for in Yale College, where he had served with reputation for twelve years, was called to Dr. Ludlow's vocant pulpit. On his mather's side he is to the Duten " manor born," in and \$12 each. On his mether's side he is to the Duten " manor born," in his Hollandish descent, while his father represents the hest traditions of New-England Congregational ortho doxy. Dr. Coe is a sou-in-law of Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, who has exercised a visible influence in shaping his culture and theological determinations. entered upon this his first pastoral charge when affairs were in a discouraging condition. Hardly thirty families survived the protracted dissensions in the church re-maining pew-holders to welcome and sustain the incoming pastor, who was inexperienced, without codesi-astical prestige or reputation, and practically a stranger to the spirit and bliosyncrasies of this new Datch fellow-But there was henest, stars re-welcome for blin neighborhood, together with the attractiveness of the superb edifice, wrought with and for the new preacher. His twelve years, collegiate ripening bind not been all idle fallow time. It proved sterling capital in his new Beld, and he found himself, maturest, rightly stocked in experience of the world as well as in attainable scholarship, and controuted with few or none of those daugerous blems that confound or intimidate most young infuts

Dr. Coe is a graduate of Yule, in the class of '62. He received his Doctorate at Rutgers College, and is now in his forty-second year, firmly and hopefully settled in one It has proved a pastorate of solid success. To-day more than 300 families are curolled under his charge. Or Sundays every pew on the ground floor is occupied, and many of the gallery sittings, which are largely free, The church seats about 1,200, and is filled with an interesting and damply interested congregation. It is now something better than a church with nothing but a retrospect, a history, for its motive power. It has also the energy of the present duty and responsibility with the men and affairs of to-day,-its thought and sympathics and emergencies. While not forgetful of the old Am-sterman mather-life, Dr. Coe squarely fronts; with the present. He is no anachronism in gown and bands. Nor is he a shifty, restless celectic or coupling in his professional labors. He is strongly conservative, receives and rejoices in the supernatural as the fountain of his light and life; stands datifully and without question on the old historic orthodoxy, formulated in the earliest Christian centuries and expressed in the Apostles' Creed; has no misgivings nor treacherous speas in his faith to hide or salve over or explain, and is a man of steady, fervent faith, to which he brings the vigor of a brave, robust manifness and the polish and elegance of a refined and deriberate scholarship. And, withal, his views are quickened with the strong, imperative pulsations of the great

THE SCHOLAR IN HIS PULPIT.

Coe has largeness and breadth of mind, and is helped by a fine, luminous, orderly philosophy that serves him almost as an intuition in grouping and interpreting facts and knowledges. Indeed his religious teaching and preaching is marvellously discursive and brings him in easy relation with sicence, art, history, literature and seciology, as well as the duty and precept of Christian living. His text takes root and branches out quickly and wonderfully. The simplest listener is at home under its welcome, while the subtlest, soundest thought and the highest religious enthusiasm find joy and refreshment. He lives on the high spiritual plane of Horace Bushnell, Robertson and of his great kinsman, Dr. Storrs. As a writer-and he never preaches at tempero his ripe, complete, sufficient style seems posi tively spontaneous and without suggestion of academic the sering or manipulation. It is elegant without ambition, simple and intelligible but never tame or common place. It is quickened and reinforced by sure, ripe, generous scholarship, yet without trace of pedantry or daintiness.

Mr. Coe is rather slight in trauge and low in stature but there are tokens of fine vitality and en farance. His features are mobile and expressive, his forehead broad and strongly modelled, while an unusual squareness and outbuilding of the upper brain region explain his excep-

tional vigor and intellectuality.

The church building, for its dimensions, is one of the More than \$800,000 was laid out costlicst in the city. upon it before its dedication. The material is a beautifully variegated brown stone from Newark, which is espenally effective in the working of the handsome spire. The style is the decorated Gothle of the fourteenth century, with its best examples found in France, especially ry, with its best examples found in France, especially then cover each piece with sifted crumbs, seasoned the north and northeastern provinces. Wheeler with pepper and sait, and fry in hot lard,

and this, his only church in the city, is rightfully enough called the cathedral of the Collegiate Dutch Church.

HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

FISH AND EGGS FOR LENT-AN OVER-SUPPLY OF

POTATOES-SPRING LAMB. The chief topic of interest among marketmen since the opening of the Lenten season, as might be supposed, has been the sale of tise. In the forty days of fasting, the increased sales of cheap kinds of fish, such as herring, bluefish, catfish, cod and hadwere not high during the week, but the cold storm extending all along the Atlantic coast, and especially where the finest fishing grounds are located, will make fish scarce and dear for some days to come. North River tishermen are mending their nets for spring shad-fishing. Shad are coming now from North Carolina and the Potomac River. They are not abundant. Roe shad bring \$2, and bucks 75 cents each. Shad reach their finest condition, it is said, when the apple trees are in blossom in the middle of May. Now is the season when the clam sits high in the public favor. Large, hard, fat and juicy clams are gathered by the millions by the industrious Long Islanders at this season when the extreme'y low spring tides leave their beds exposed. They cost in Washington Market 75 cents a hundred. Spanish mackerel bring 50 cents a pound. Live shrimp are worth 80 cents a quart. Smelts and brook prices of other fish do not vary from the figures given last week in THE TRIBUNE,

Next to fish in point of interest is the consump tion of eggs. The estimated daily sales in this city

think the proposed bill to impose a fine and impris-oment upon the retail dealer inadequate to meet

business to try and make pure butter look as nice as their butterine does. Make 'em make it blue or purple. That will fix 'em."

Big white canvas sheets carefully shrouded the booths of the vegetable men for the past three days. The dealers themselves wear anxious looks. The cold snap that swooped down upon them in such intensity played havoe with early vegetables left exposed. Worse than that the arrival of Southern vegetables will be seriously checked, it is thought. Before the cold wave came the reports were that strawberry blossoms were whitening the market gardens about Charleston and Savannah. What the effect of the frost has been is yet unknown in the markets. New Bermuda potatoes cost yesterday at retail 60 cents a hail-peck. Bermuda potatoes at wholesale brought only \$5 a barrel. Early Rose Irish potatoes could be had for \$1 and \$2 a oarrel. Dealers complain that the market is so glutted with potatoes that they are lesing money on the Bermuda trade. One dealer gave over-production as the cause and said the shrinkage in apples and potatoes alone in this city would amount to a million of dollars. Added to the immense supply on hand, the fact that many workingoien, being out of employment, cannot buy this staple food, and the cause of the drug in the potato market is plain.

Bernauda beers were selling yesterday at 30 cents a dozen, asparagus at \$1 a bandle, encumbers 35 cents each, and tomatoes 25 and 40 cents a quart. Fresh Long Island rhubarb sold for 15 cents a bunch, lettuce 5 and 10 cents a bunch, and celery 15 cents a bunch, transerries cost 15 cents a quart. Fresh Long Island rhubarb sold for 15 cents a bunch, lettuce 5 and 10 cents a bunch, and celery 15 cents a bunch. Cranberries cost 15 cents a quart. Celery and dranberries cost 15 cents a quart. Celery and dranberries are passing out of season somewhat. Hot-

and 10 cents a bunch, and celery 15 cents a bunch. Cranberries cost 15 cents a quart. Celery anderanberries are passing out of season somewhat. Hothouse mushrooms are \$1 a pound.

People who are fond of game should avail themselves of the present low prices to buy. There is a general decline and dulness in the wild fowl business owing to the prospective flight of many kinds of wild duck, the chief feature of this trade. With the last of this month will be seen the last of the celery-fed canvasbacks and the end of redheads, teal, etc. Yesterday canvasbacks were worth \$3.50 a pair, redheads \$1.50, mallards \$1.25, and teal \$1 a pair. Wild and tame pigeons soid for \$2.50 a dazen, while tame squabs still keep up the fancy pair, of \$6 a dozen. English pheasants are \$4 a pair.

pair. Spring lamb has been displayed by prominent

Cream of Rice Soup. Bluefish, Baked. Beef, Masked Potato, Oyster Pt Calcken Fritters, Calcken Fritters, Lettage Usyoanaise, Nesselrone Pudding, Fruit, Boubons, Coffre,

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

SATURDAY SOUP, -Collect all the bones which you have on hand, beef, yeal, mutton, or fowl, and boil have on hand, beef, well, mutton, or fowl, and boil together one day. The next morning remove the fat, and put the sonp on to heat. If you have a hitle cold hash or a few croqueries, but them in, and add a sancer full of canned corn, salt and pepper to taste, a few slices of onion, half a teaspoonful of ceiery salt, one cupful of stewed tomato. Boil sli together and first before serving put in a few drops of caramel to make it a good brown.

Even SCALLOY,—Cut cold boiled mutton into small reconstitution in the small color.

Elig SCALLOP.—Cut cold boiled mutton into small pieces. If you have none of the drawn butter left, make a little stock with the dry bits of meat and gristle. Allow two cups of meat to one of gravy. Butter a small pudding dish, and sprinkle the bottom with dry crumbs; pour on the meat and gravy, seasoned with pepper and salt and one teaspoonful of chopped onion; cover the top with dry bread crumbs, making the dish not quite full, and having the top as smooth as possible; put little bits of butter over the crumbs; cover with a plate, and bake about twenty minutes, then take off the plate and break enough eggs over the top to cover the crambs and return to the oven until the eggs are cooked.

BLANQUETTE OF CHICKEN,-One quart of cooked chicken cut in delicate pieces: one large capful of white stock, three tablepoonsfuls of butter, a heap-ing tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one cupful of cream or milk, the yolks of four eggs, salt, pepper. Put the butter in the sauce-pan, and when hot add the flour. Stir until smooth but not brown. Add the stock, and cook two minpan, and when hot add the flour. Stir until smooth but not brown. Add the stock, and cook two minutes, then add the seasoning and cream. As soon as this boils up, add the checken. Cook ten minutes. Beat the yelks of the eggs with four table spoonfuls of milk. Stir into the blanquette. Cook about half a minute longer. This cau be served in a rice or potato border, in a croustade, on a hot dish, or with a garnish of toasted or fried bread.

dish, or with a garnish of toasted or fried bread.

CORN OYSTERS,—One cupful of flour, half a cupful of melted butter, three tablespoonfuls of mik, two teaspoonfuls of sait, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, one pint of grated corn. Pour the corn on the flour and beat well; then add the other ingredients and heat rapidly for three minutes. Have fat in the frying pan to the depth of about two inches. When smoking hot out in the batter by the spoonful that the spoon close to the fat and the shape When smoking hot but in the batter by the spoonful. Hold the spoon close to the fat and the shape of the oyster will be good. Fry about live minutes. Potato Balls Freed in Butter. Cal little balls from cooked potatoes with a vegetable scoop. After all the sait has been washed from a cupful of butter (chicken fat will do instead) put this in a small frying-pan. When hot but in as many potato balls as will cover the bottom, and fry until a golden brown. Take up, drain, and dredge with salt. Serve very hot. These balls can be cut from raw potatoes, boiled in salted water five minutes, and fried in butter ten minutes. When boiled potatoes are used, the part left after the balls have been cut out will answer for creamed or Lyonnaise potatoes; but when raw potatoes are used, the part left should be put into cold water until cooking time and can be used for mashed or riced potatoes.

Barnecued Ham.—Cut liberal slices of cold ham.

time and can be used for mashed or riced potatoes.

Barrecure Ham.—Cut liberal slices of cold ham, and fry in their own fat. When they are done take out of the pan, and arrange on a hot dish. Keep warm while you add to the gravy a teaspoonful of made mustard, a good pinch of pepper, a saltspoonful of white sugar, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Mix these well together before stirring into the gravy; heat all to a sharp boil, pour over the ham, and let it stand, covered, for a minute before sending to the table. There is nothing more appetizing than this dish.

Device Beggs.—Boil cays very hard, throw

DEVILLED EGGS.-Boil eggs very hard, throw DEVILIED EGGS.—Beil eggs very hard, throw into cold water, and when perfectly cold remove the shells and cut in two in the middle. Take out the yolks and rub smooth with a little melted butter or cream. Salt, cayenne pepper and dry mustard to t. ste. Fill each hollowed white with this m'xture, place the halves neatly together, and wrap in tissue paper. You can make a saind of them by serving a lettuce-leaf and egg, stripped of the paper receivers once each plate and neuring over them. covering, upon each plate, and pouring over them Mayonnaise dressing.

LAMB A LA MATECOT.—Cut rather thick slices of old lamb, heat one egg, and lay the slices in the cold lamb, heat one egg, and lay the slices in the beaten egg. Lift the pieces of lamb one by one from the beaten egg, let them drain a moment, and

Smith, the architect, has disclosed a boid invention in it. MR. ROOSEVELT'S COMMITTEE.

THE JAIL AND THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE. ATTACHES OF BOTH HEARD -SURROGATE ROLLINS

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS. The Roosevelt Committee met at the Metro politan Hotel yesterlay at 10 o'clock. Messrs, Roose velt, Erwin, O'Neil, and Neison were present with Mr Miller as counsel. Later Mr. Peckham arrived. Mr. Cockran represented sheriff Davidson in the examination of witness respecting the Ludlow Street Jail, James Me-Guire, a keeper, testified that he had held a position in the jall about four years and two months. He made out the board bills every month from January until September, 1883. He received no definite instructions from any one as to the manner of making up the bills, but shaply followed the course pursued by Captain Allman, a former deputy warden. He said that he understood that for every prisoner entering the juil the Sheriff was to receive 75 cents a day. So far as he knew, charges might have been made in the bills for prisoners for whom the Sheriff received board. The name of every prisoner was in a book that he kept, and from this he made up the bills. He did not know that it was necessary, before the Sheriff could charge for a prisoner, that the latter should take an eath, and he had never read the notice in the prison stating that no prisoner can become a charge upo the county unless he takes the oath that he is not able to support himself. He was generally present when prisoners entered. They did but simply wrote their names upon the blank. The witness supposed that the paper was only a kind of voucher to show that such a prisoner had been received. As to the habits of the keepers, he had seen Captain Brewer drunk once or twice during Sheriff Davidson's administration. There were three removals for drunkenness. Keeper Dalton was one, but he was reinstated within three or four months. The witness had told prisoners that if they took board they would receive greater privileges and have better cells. He knew of money being demanded of prisoners on leaving the jail. He had made the demand himself. The sum usually asked was \$1 50. This went to the deputy warden. He had received money for his own use from prisoners for doing them favors. When asked whether he had ever seen Deputy Warden Klernau drunk he said he thought he had. "How did you know he was drunk?" "Well, I might smell it off him," was the reply.

A DISCHARGED KEEPER'S TESTIMONY. William Byrne, a keeper in the jail from January 5, 1883, until about a week before the fall election, sand that Sheriff Davidson came there one merning and told him be compaints of the standard content upon the retail dealer imadequate to meet the situation.

"What we want," said T. F. O'Brien, a bufter and cheese dealer in Washington Market, "is a law compelling the manufacturers to color their stuff. Compel them to make obcomangarine green, or blue, or violet color, and the man who is cating it now, or violet color, and the man who is cating it now, or violet color, and the man who is cating it now, or violet color, and the man who is cating it now, complains and thinking he is esting butter, will have his stomach turned at the look of it. This will shave his stomach turned at the look of it. This guised, as to color, that it would break us all up in business to try and make pure butter look as mee as their butterine does. Make em make it blue or purple. That will fix em."

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FIRS IN THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

Ausborne M. Dickinson, clerk of the Surrogate's Court. testided that he received a salary as accounting clerk of \$1,800. His fees amounted to about \$200 a month net. Out of the gross sum, he paid two copyists about \$40 a month each. The fees received for certification of month each. The fees received for certification of papers were divided equally between himself and the clerks preparing the papers for his signature and scal. He thought that about two thirds of his time was given to his dutes as clerk of the court and one-third to those of accounting clerk. Mr. Erwin asked him what he would think of striking out all the fees and standing on his salary of \$1,500. He replied that the duties of clerk of the court were severe.

Mr. Erwin.—Don't you think that your fees and salary, amounting in all to \$4,200, are too much! A.—I do not, str.

amounting in all to \$4,200, are too much? A.—I do not, sir.

Q.—Don't you think that it would be for the general interest of the public if the fees were struck out and you were to have a salary? I.—I do not know that it would.

The witness said that he was responsible for the correctness of the copies, but that no pecuniary responsiblity attached to the datty of certification. The chairman asked if the work for which he received \$150 a month could not be just as well done if two copysis were regularly employed at \$40 a month. The witness thought that it could not, on account of the work medicatal to handling the papers, but finally expressed the ophion that possibly the duty might be performed by three.

Robert Young, ancitoneer, who has been twice a civil prisoner in the Ludlow Street Jail—from December I. 1821, to February 6, 1883, and from April 30, 1883, for three months and sixteen days—testified that he was a former partner of John Keenan and was imprisoned on a suit by default in connection with a debt of \$500 coved by the firm. He appeared as a witness before the Grand Jury at the time of the inquiry into the management of the jail. His testimony was similar to that fiven by him before the Grand Jury and referred to well-known and long-recognized abuses practised in the jail.

SURROGATE ROLLINS ON THE STAND. Sarrogate Daniel G. Rollins was next winess. His testimony respecting fees corroborated that of Chief Clerk Leary and Mr. Dickluson. As to the resolution of the Board of Aldermen respecting these fees, Mr. Rollins said he had no doubt it was a perfectly proper one notwithstanding it had not received the approval of the Mayor. When the section of the code on which the revolution was based said "the Board of Aldermen" it meant the Board of Aldermen, and not the Mayor. That construction had been supported by the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. He did not keep a record book of fees received, because he had received no fees. He saw no reason why the system of fees to the clerk of the court should not be abolished. Respecting the privilege to Mr. Van Schalek, the server of citations, he said that he had found him there and had allowed him to remain. He had, as District Attorney, seen the advantage of having subposa clerks associated with the office. If there was any mischief connected with the work performed by Mr. Van Schalek in had never come to his ears. There had been no compaints whatever. His retention was urged by Judge Davis, Judge Van Vorst and members of the bar. The two norm appointed by him as assistants were subposen clerks in the District-Attorney's office when Mr. Rollins was there. He saw no objection to having a regular citation server connected with the output. Clerk Leary and Mr. Dickinson. As to the resolution of him as assistants were subparent elerks in the District Attorney's office when Mr. Rollins was there. He saw no objection to having a regular challon sorrer connected with his office, as such, on a salary, though he thought it would be better to have him paid by fees. But in the absence of any provision of law he thought it an extremely discreet and proper thing to have Mr. Van Schnick in the office. Mr. Rollins then said that he wanted to take with him into the Surrogate's office certain men with whom he had been officially associated in the District-Attorney's office and in whom he had absolute confidence. "I said to Mr. Mc. Keon, who is a Democrat," continued Mr. Rollins, "that man for man I would like to keep every officer that was fitted for his work. I retained every man who was in a responsible position and there has never been any political consideration entering into the appointment of any person except to a limited extent among the appointment of copyists or employes of that sort. I proposed to Mr. McKeon to keep any good Democrat if he would keep a good Republican. That proposition was never carried out. Mr. McKeon kept one man, I believe, and I kept Ich."

ten."

The Surrogate was led into a sort of informal talk respecting the business of his office, which he said was constantly increasing. He expressed the opinion that relief ought in a measure to be afforded.

The committee adjourned to meet on Friday next at 10 o'clock. An executive seasion will be held to-morrow for the consideration of certain bills.

PURCHASERS OF OLEOMARGARINE. BOARDING-HOUSES AND RESTAURANTS THE BEST

CUSTOMERS. The composition, and process of manfacturfng oleomargarine, and the extent to which it is sold were the subjects of discussion before the Senate Committee on Public Health at the Morton House yesterday. Senators Low and Nelson and A. B. Thornton, counsel for the comnittee, were in attendance.

George Hillabrand, who has been in the produce and

ommission business in this city for twenty-three years, said that butterine and oleomargarine were not branded when the dealers got them, but were marked here,

when the dealers got them, but were marked here.

Senator Low -At what prices do you sell the product I
Witness—I decline to answer. I do not think it any of
the committee's business.

Senator Low—I do not think you give this matter
proper thought. People have a right to know where it is
matufactured, what it is made of and to whom you sell
it, and what price you get for it.

Witness—I decline to state to whom I sell it.
Senator Low—Unless you answer we shall be obliged to
arrest you and take you to Albany and commit you for
contenus.

The witness then stated that he sold it to P. Mann. Fourteenth st. and Avenue B; Thomas L. Kearney, in Third-ave.; a man named Kelly, in Tenth-ave.; Hugh Cassidy, a wholesale grocer; Eishop & Van Kline, of Williamsburg; John Reilly, of Third-ave.; a man named McGinuis, of Greenpoint; John Farley, of Third-ave.; Mr. Lanerbach, in Sixth-ave.; Mr. Steal, in Ninth-ave.; and John Henderson, in Tenth-ave. He said that he had shipped large quantities to Sarstoga in the summer, where it was used in the boarding houses and hotels. He considered Albany his best point. He also s hipped to Buffalo, Borhester, Syracuso, Utlea, Little Fails, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Troy, Ponghkeepsie, and most of the cities and towns in the State. Olcomargarine he sold for from 1212 to 14 cents, and butterine from 10 to 24 cents a portal. He did not use it at his own table, but stored

he considered it healthy, as it was composed of pure and harmless ingredients. A person not an expert could not defect the difference between the best butterine and the same quality of good dairy butter.

J. B. Quinlan, a retail grocer, of No. 617 Eighth-ave., admitted that he dealt in butterine and oleomargarine. admitted that he dealt in batterine and oleomargarine.

Senator Low—If a customer came in and asked for butter, what would you give him!

Witness—I would say I had it at forty, thirty-five, etc., and that if that was too much I had some for twenty; but in all cases the cheaper grades are either butterine or oleomargarine. I sell the best butterine for 30 cents per pound, and oleomargarine from 20 to 28 cents per pound. I sell about 400 pounds of it per work.

He did not state to constource, because that he sold them.

He del not state to customers, he said, that he said them bleomargarine, unless the question was asked directly. He was force I into selling butterine because all the gro-

Charles A. Rudd, dealer in butter, eggs and cheese, of No. 235 West Tarriy-eighth-st., No. 624 Eighth-ave., and No. 321 Seventh ave., said that he sold large quantities of obcomargarine to restaurants and boarding-houses. Charles F. Druste, secretary of the Butter Committee of the Mercantile Exchange, said that the dairymen were adulterating their butter with neutral lard in order to be able to compete in prices with the eleomargarine and but-terine manufacturers. H. Lauferty, of the Alderney Manufacturing Company, of No. 180 West Houston-st., said : We take 1,000 pounds of olco off, 500 pounds of neutral lard and 10 gallons of bene off, 500 pounds of neutral lard and 10 gallons of bene off, heat the mixture to 100 degrees and run if into a churn containing about 600 pounds of milk, and churn the whole up together. After it is well mixed we add 80 ounces of coloring matter. The substance is then drained, salted, worked and packed, and is then ready for the market.

NO SESSION OF THE CITIES COMMITTEE. The Senate Committee on Cities failed to hold a session yesterday. This resulted from the efforts of the Democrats at Albany to prevent the passage of the Prison Labor Commission bill, which made necesof the Prison Labor Commission bill, which in ide necessary the presence of all the Republican Senators there. The session was to begin at 10:30. Senators Thatcher and Cullen alone were on hand. They waited until just 12 o'clock as Mr. Thatcher said that he had telegraphed for Senator Daly, and if he came there would be a quorum. Shortly before 12:30 the two Senators present adjourned to next Friday at 10:30. At that moment Mr. Daiy entered the room. He was too late, however,

BURIAL OF THE VAN RIPER FAMILY. The funeral of Cornelius Van Riper, his wife Rebecca, and their three children, Frances, Amert and Jennie, the five victims of Thursday morning's fire in Stanton-st., was held at the Sixth-st. Baptist Church yesterday. There was a great crowd present. Several floral pieces were placed upon the pulpit platform, the three largest pieces having been sent by Brinkerhoff & Co., the bakers, by wnom Mr. Van Riper was employed. A basket was sent by two little playmates of the children. The services were conducted by the Rev. D. C. Porter, the paster, who cautioned those in the gallerie that their safety imperatively demanded that the should retain the positions that they occupied; as the fall of a child or a scream might procipitate a greater tragedy than the one which had aroused their sym-Pathies and called forth their presence. He then said
This gathering is a human tribute to humanity,
have turned this sorrow over in my interference to dears,
and the longer I contemplate it the more it seems to me
that the mind of man is too weak to grasp or grapple
with an incident like this. In Cornelius van Riper we
found the herotsm, the manhood, the fatherhood which
is to be admired. "I must return! I must save my
family!" were his last words, and he died in the attempt. I am told that the little girl, even in her own
terror and agony, was protecting her baby sister when
she died. Here is another remarkable example of the
motherly instinct. I would like to ask New York." How
long shall mortal men live in deas, because of poverty!
How long in places not fit for human beings to live in
because of the needent of poverty!" A day ought to
come in New-York when it will not be possible for a
man, woman, or child to reside or stay underneath a roof
that is not absolutely sate, in so far as human foresignt
and eare can make it safe.

The bodies were taken to Cypress Hills, Cemetery for pathics and called forth their presence. He then said The bodles were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for

burial. Fire Marshal Sheldon cerefully inspected both of the frame buildings which were damaged by the flames. He secrtained that the house No. 324 Stauton-st. was erected several years previous to No. 326. The chimney of the older house is flush with the clapboards of the casterly side, and Mr. Sheldon proved by experiment that the fire had been caused by defects in the old chimney. In view of the discovery Mr. Sheldon thought it unnecessary to examine any more witnesses of the fire. The testimony taken on Friday indicated that the members of the Van Riper family, with the exception of Mrs. Van Riper, were overpowered by the smoke before the persons on the lower floor were aroused. erected several years previous to No. 326. The chim-

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES' RIGHTS.

In the Superior Court yesterday, Judge Ingraham gave judgment against John S. Tuttle and other property-owners in West Twenty-fifth-st. in an action brought by them to compel the Brush Electric Hamman ing Company to remove its poles and wires from Twen-ty-fifth-st. between Broadway and Sixth-ave. He holds that the acts of the company in erecting poles and wires were authorized by the proper authorities and were within the objects of the grant of the street to the city The Commissioner of Public Works and the Mayor are au thorized by the laws of 1878 as amended in 1879, to make contracts for illuminating the streets with gas o other illuminating material, and on May 25, 1881, they made a contract with the Brush Company to erect sulfmade a contract with the Brush Company to erect sultable wires, etc., in Twenty-fifth-st. The property-ewners then have no more right to object than if the city itself did the lighting. The city can use my improved method of lighting the streets. The present use is not subversive of the use of the street as a public one. Judge ingraham contends that the city authorities are empowered to make the contract; that they are the judges of the means of lighting to be employed; that the poles are not repugnant to the public use of the street; that the correction of abuses through street obstruction is a question for the Legislature, not for the courts; that there is grave doubt whether the use of the streets for supplying electicity to grivate persons was included in the object of the grant to the city; and decides that the company is entitled to judgment with costs.

entitled to judgment with costs,
Judge Ingraham also refused to grant an injunction in
favor of Henry N. Smith, to restrain the United States
Illuminating Company from erecting poles and wires in
Forty-third-st, near Fifth-ave.

MRS, LANGTRY ENRAGES A MANAGER,

Mrs. Langtry signed a contract last June with Mr. Cartis of the Taird Avenue Theatre to appear in that house for one week beginning May 5, 1884. A few days ago she wrote to Messra, Stevenson and Curtis askins them to withdraw the autouncements as she intended to play at Niblo's for three weeks beginning April 28. Her manager says that the Third Avenue Theatre having passed into the hands of Stevenson and Curis, and out of the hands of Rankin and Curtis, the contract no longer

holds good. "My lawyers," said Mr. Stevenson yesterday, me that as Mr. Bankin's assignee I can hold Mrs. Laugtry to her engagement. I propose to do it. She shall play here or not at all in this State. She has not money enough to buy us off. We shall open the house on May 5 and light. It up. We shall cutoff her from playing elsewhere in this state. If she plays in another State she will be put in Ludlow street Jall as soon as she returns. If Mrs. Langtry had asked as courteously to cancel the date we would have done so."

THE PRICE OF MILK IN DISPUTE.

While the price of milk at retail to consumers remains 8 cents a quart, or in large quantities (cents, there is some prospect of another dispute between the milk dealers forming the Milk Exchange, and the dairy farmers, regarding the wholesale price. At a recent convention of milk producers in this city, the wholesale price for March was fixed at 31g cents. The New-York Milk Exchange last week gave notice that its members would pay only 3 cents for this month's product. The farmers met at Goshen last Wednesday, and resolved to sell all their milk through the Farmer's Milk Company, in order to control the supply and price. They will hold another meet control the supply and price. They will hold another meeting at Goshen to morrow for the purpose of sustaining the price fixed by them. An independent milk dealer said to a Trimuse reporter last evening: "There is plenty of milk in the market, and if the farmers will only keep back their surplus, they can get the price they want. But it is asking too much for them to send all the milk they choose, and compel us to pay whatever price they wish. The trouble is, they do not set as a unit. A farmer was her recently and offered to sell milk at 2½ cents for the next six months. Such men break up all efforts to regulate the price here in the city as well as in the country. Milkmen have been paying the farmers' price for some time, but they cannot do it if they are compelled to take more milk than is needed for the city. The milk now sold is, as a rule, a pure article, though I believe there are some large through on the cast side who keep their milk a day in the city, and skim if before delivering it."

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The steamer Adriatic sailed for Liverpoo yesterday, among her passengers being Sir John Lister Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Wymberley Do Renne, Joseph Gor don, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bunker, J. E. Crabtree, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Curtis, W. J. Edwards, John F. Edwards, Robert Feddie, J.R. Richardson, Alexander de la St. Crox, H. G. H. Farr, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, Gerhard von der Herberg and W. F. Wilson.

A FAMILY JAE.

"Yes," said Mrs. Gunkettle, as she spanked the bany in her calm motherly way, "it's a perfect shame, Mr. G., that you never bring me home anything to read! I might as well be shut up in a functie asylum."

"I think so, too," responded the unfeeling man.
"Other people," continued Mrs. Cunkettle, as she gave the baby a narble to swallow to stop its noise, "have ma ratines till they can't rest."

magnitines till they can't rest."
"There's one," said Mr. G., throwing a pamphlet ou

the table.

"Oh, yes, a horrid old report of the fruit interests of Michigan; lots of news in that!" and she sat down on the haby with renewed vigor.

"I'm sure it's pinush full of corrent news of the latest dates," said the miserable man. Mrs. Gunkettle retorted that she worldn't give a dy for a whole library of such reading, when appliedy the baby shricked loud enough to drown all other sounds, and peace was at once resisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. MARCH 1, 1884.

THE GENERAL LIST. Actual sales. Closing prices. Op'g. H'g't. Low': Final. Bid. Ask'd Sold.

00% 01% 80% 90% 90% 90% 114% 114% 114% 114% 115 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30 92% 92% 92% 92% 92% 92%

Sales for the day Setter 20 days. 11:30 by cash. : 115 seller 60 days.

COVERNMENTS. ... 1:37₈ U S 4s Registered ex interest 1,800 s3sml U S 4s Coupon 10.000. C. U S 4s Coupon 1907 ..1237

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS. B C R & N lat 2 000 ... 102% C 86 P M & O Con 12,000 ... 111% Ches & Obio Cur'ey 5,000 ... 51 56¹4 Union Pac L/d CT 5.7 1,000 110 3, 55.7 Wabash St L & Pac Chi dy 55.9 5,000 77.2 55.9 9,000 77.2 55.9 Park Bank 55.9 25.60 167 Chi N west S F 5a deben 1,000 94 5, 65.7 Cleve & Pitts 4th 56 Cleve & Pitts 4th 56 100 100 34 5,000 51 5,000 51 Ch St L & N O lst 1,000122 Ch. St L & N O 5s 10,00010734 Ch Bur & Q deb 5s 56 to Ches & Ohio Lat 56% Series B 56% 10,000 1 56% 6,000 1 57 1,000 1 50% ETV& 0.5s 56% ETV& 0.5s 56% 0.000 56% 0.000 56% Mor & Es 2nd 2abeth Lex & H 10,000.

st 2,000 707 Hantic & Pac Inc 2,000 93 Affairte & Pac Inc 2,000 184 1,000 184 1,000 190 100 St L & S F 2d 1,000 1, 100 1800 1094 Mo Pae 1st consol 2000 1014 9994 Northwest con 1st 5,000 133 2 St L & S F 2d Closu C Mo Pae 18t e 2.000 99 5 So Pae of Mo 18t 500 105 St P Min & Man 18t consultated for | St P Min & Man | St | deben | Consolidated dis | 2,000 | 95 | 1,000 | 95 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1

City 6s, New 130 121 Cutted RB, N.J. 195 105 Letigh Nav. 475 2 45 Pennsy'va ital'd, 55 5 5 5 5 Endan, N.Y. and Reading, 27 3 5 18 25 4 Flag, con 4 85 4 9 4 Enfalo, N. Y. and Pha. pref. 16 Hestonville Ry 13 Phila and Erie 18

SATURDAY, March 1-P. M. The members of and the dealers at the Stock Exchange have witnessed many periods of excitement and experienced an immense number of surprises. But seidom, if ever, has that experience taken in a surprise more startling or complete than was developed out of to-day's transactions. Yesterday the tock of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was freely offered in the loan market for 1 per cent interest on the money advanced, and it seemed to be superabundant for use without interest; to-day, immediately after the opening of business, from 'flat" there was a sharp advance to 112 per cent oremium, quickly followed by 2, 3, 4 and 5 per cent premium, for use of the Monday. A thunder-clap from a clear sky would have caused a small sensation compared with the excitement that was engendered by this development. Of course, the difference between the regular and cash price of the stock in the later market kept even step with the fluctuations in the premiums for use paid in the loan market; and this price steadily rose from 128 regular-which was last evening's closing figure-to 1331s; the early sales for cash ranged from 12814 to 13612 cash, Later, after delivery, when the stock came to be bought in "under the rule" for non-delivery-about 7,000 shares comprise the total of such transactions there was at one time a difference of 9 per cent between the price in the open market for stock in the regular way and the price of cash stock at the rostrum of the chairman; the final difference, however, was only about 1 per cent, and the final price of regular stock was 12934@12978. The total recorded transactions in the stock amounted to 188,230 shares. The buying-in under the rule was brought to an end by the. limit of time, and the sound of the gong announcing the suspension of business left many orders unexecuted. That practically was to-day's stock market, although three other stocks contributed 192,700 shares to the total, making for the four stocks 380,900 shares out of the total recorded transactions of 502,928 shares. The other three

stocks referred to were: Union Pacific, 82,500 shares at 7858@78@8014@79, against 7858 yesterday's closing price; St. Paul, 65,700 shares at 901s @8958@9112@9012, against 9014 yesterday; and Lake Shore, 44,500 shares at 10218@10158@10334 @103, against 1013, yesterday. No other stock recorded transactions amounting to as much as 15,-000 shares, and only two others recorded transactions exceeding 10,000 shares. Nevertheless the movement, of prices for the general list were after the fashion of the stocks already mentioned. The market closed unsettled and extremely feverish, with a large diminution of the outstanding "short" interest.

Government bonds were dull and weak, with the bids for the 4s and 412s off 1s per cent. Annexed are the closing quotations :

Hif. Asked U.S. 4 bal 1991, reg. 113 bal 113 bal U.S. 4 bal 1991, cou. 113 bal 113 bal U.S. cur. 4 bal 1991, reg. 113 bal U.S. cur. 4 bal 139 bal U.S. cur. 4 bal 139 bal U.S. cur. 4 bal 139 bal U.S. cur. 5 bal 139 bal U.S. cur. 6 There were no transactions in State bonds, and

Business in railroad bonds generally was unusually small and confined to less than the ordinary variety of issues, and prices were somewhat irregu-

lar. West Shore and Buffalo 5s were the principal

f city bank stocks Park sold at 167 buyer 60

feature of the market. Influenced by the new application to the Attprney-General of the State to interfere in its affairs, the price declined from 56½ to 553s, but recovered to 56½ 565s. The sales amounted to \$2,300,000. Erie second consols were off ½ at 93½. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s were ¼ higher at 71, but the incomes were off ¾ at 37. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, series B, rose 1 per cent to 102. Canada Southern first 5s were ½ better at 98½. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia incomes were up 5s at 30½, and the consol 5s were firm at 74. Northwestern debenture 5s were ¼ higher at 95, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s were up from 94¼ to 95½ 505. St. Paul firsts, Wisconsin and Mikneap olis division, were 3s higher at 93%. Northern Pacific firsts were barely steady at 161 \$100¼ and Texas and Pacific incomes were up from 48 to 49 \$24834.

isa_t. The weekly bank statement of averages published The weekly bank statement of averages published to-day as fully fails to reflect the losses in cash which the banks have suffered as the preceding statement failed to record the mains of last week. The banks a week ago last evening held considerable more cash than the amount reported in last Saturday's statement; therefore, to-day's statement, which shows a loss of \$1.018,000 in species and of \$450,500 in legal-tenders, does not reflect the losses of the week; \$3.102,000 to the SubTreasury and \$2,400,000 gold by export. The banks last evening held in lawful money at least \$2,000,000 less than the amount reported in the subdoined statement. The other changes, except in deposits—which was in consequent of the loss of cash—were of insignificant amounts. The statement result is a decline of \$1,061,375 in the surplus to \$18,009,975.

The following are the comparative totals of the statements of February 23 and Murch 1:

Feb. 23 Mar. L. Difference \$234.1.24.500 Se4.1.38.000 Dec. \$80.200 77.865.000 74.88.200 Dec. \$10.89.200 32.240.000 31.780.700 Dec. \$450.500 301.99.290 30.741.740 Dec. \$10.380.500 14.364.000 14.506.000 Dec. \$141.000 The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposit liabilities;

Total reserve \$110,106,100 \$108,037,000 Dec. \$1,108,000 eserve required against deposits 90,345,059 89,937,925 Dec. 407,125

. \$19,761,350 \$18,603,975 Dec. \$1,061,375 Sarptus The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance \$18,395, made up by a loss of \$55,238 currency less a coin gain of \$36,843. The day's operations covered; Receipts, \$703.440; payments, \$721,841; currency balance, \$10,787,301; coin balance, \$120,-25,293.

currency balance, \$10,787,301; coli balance, \$120,755,231.

Money ruled easy at 1½ a 2 per cent for call loans. The exports of gold for the day were \$1,300,0.0 as amounted yesterday. The exchange of gold certificates for double eagles at the Sub-Treasury today amounted to \$485,000, making a total exchange since February 21 of \$5,495,000.

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$123,770,621; balances, \$6,080,243. For the week: Exchanges, \$671,556,164; balances, \$30,300,414.

The customs receipts reported at Washington today were \$562,386, and the internal revenue receipts \$430,580. The United States Treasury receipts \$430,580. The United States Treasury receipts \$430,580. The United States Treasury receipts, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

1883, \$500,000 \$810,000 New-York 731,000 \$2,525,000 \$1,630,000 The United States Treasury now holds \$341,533,-

The United States Treasury now holds \$341,533,050 United States bonds to secure National bank circulation; bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$399,000; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$399,000; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$391,000. National bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, \$345,943,423; goldnotes, \$689,879.

In London British consols were steady at 101 11-16; aor money, and were 1-16 higher at 1013 for fecount. United States 4s were 1s higher at 12614, and the 42s were up 4at 1155a. American railways were irregular, but generally ruled from 14 tq 12 per cent higher. At Paris French 3 per cents, after declining to 76.0242, recovered and closed unchanged at 76.10, and sight exchange on London ruled at 25.26 fr. to the £.

Imports of merchandise in New-York: For the week: 1832, 1883, 1444, 1879 goods \$9,572,402 \$4,502 \$68 \$1,837,980 General merchandise 7,340,575 6,837,036 6,351,080 For the week \$10,912,977 \$11,379,604 Previously reported 76,400,053 60,725,507 Total since Jan 1. \$87,382,030 \$81,005,201 \$70,503,872 Exports of specie from New-York: For the week \$2,501,600 \$6,800 Previously reported. 8,793,741 2,247,593 Total since Jan. 1. \$11,295,341 \$2,254,783 \$5.0.00,188 Imports of specie at New-York; Total since Jan 1 ... \$611,080 \$1,088,828 \$999,369

The following is the public debt statement issued on March 1, 1884, compared with that of

on March 1, 188 February 1, 1884: Bonds at 4 to per cent ... \$1,276,657,850 \$1,266,849,000 9,183,519 10,007,229 Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Moturity, Debt Bearing No Interest. | Old demand logal | ender notes | \$318,739,650 |
| Certificates of deposit | 16,880,000 |
| Fractional currency | 6,981,250 |
| Gold and silver certificates | 211,887,871 | 18,213,000 6,686,307 218,581,321 Principal. \$581,994,571 \$590,002,214 Unclaimed Partic R. R. interest \$22.0 \$4,250

 Amount of fractional currency estimated as lest or de-roved, \$8,375,934. Total Debt. peripal \$1,870,000,592 \$1,009,840,480 terest 9,448,301 10,384,105 Total \$1,870,498,953 \$1,870,794,585
 Debt, less cash in the Treasury \$1,183,083,720
 \$1,483,001,193

 Decrease of debt during the month
 2,582,587

 Decrease of debt since July 1,1883
 67,590,074

Bonds Issued to the Pariste Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money. Principal cutstanding payable in inaptil money.

Principal cutstanding \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\text{04.023.512}\$ \$\text{864.623.512}\$ \$\text{104.23.5}\$ \$\text{104.023.512}\$ \$\text{864.623.512}\$ \$\text{104.023.512}\$ \$\text{864.623.512}\$ \$\text{104.023.512}\$ \$\text{104.0 The payments made from the Treasury by war-rants during the month of February, 1881, were as follows:

95,110,764 2,575,612 1,245,796 54,543 12,793,506 \$22,169,621

The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States. EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar. I.—12:30 p. m.—Atlantic and Great Western first Mortgage Trustees Certificates, 45½, Eric, 25%, do. coond Consols, 96; New-York Central, 117%, Pennsylvania, 95; Reading, 26%, Mexican Ordinary, 52; Canadian Pacine, 94; St. Paul Common, 92; 2 p. m.—Illinois Central, 1314; Reading, 26½, Mexican schurze, 52%. 2.5. m. - Indeed Ordinary, NS'4. Parks advices quote Three Per Cent Regions at 76 franca 2.5, centimes for the account. 5.p. m. - Parks advices quote Three Per Cent Regions at 76 francs 10 centimes for the account and Exchange on London at 25 france 26 centimes for checks.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

New-York, March I. The petroleum market was entirely in the hands of the "bulls" to-day. Prices were steadily advanced, with comparatively small reactions, from \$1 0214 at the opening to \$1 05 #\$1 04% at the close. The deings were active, nearly 15,000,000 barrels changing hands during the five hours of business at the Exchanges. The rise was so rapid that it is probable that as large a "short" interest was left outstanding at the end as existed yesterday, in spite of the large purchases to-day to cover contracts. The news from the Henry's Mills districts continues "bullish" the declining tendency of the new wells there is shown by C. T. Milliken's report that their yield was per hour 2 barrels for Porter No. 10; 6 barrels for Shank & Entery Nos. 12 and 9 together; 18 for McKinney Nos. 3 and 4; 9 for McKinney No. 8; 5 for McCalmont No 6; and 8 for McCalmont No 7. The market closed strong to buoyant.

The range of prices and the total dealings were as

Elsewhere the clearances were: Oil City, 10.704,000: Bradford, 10,460,000; Pittsburg, 7,431,000 barrels. There was no change in refined 6il. BRADFORD, Pens., Mar. 1.—Crude oil—Market adanced sharply; total runs Friday, 66,290 bbis.; total shipments, 74,925 bbis.; charters, 15,829 bbis.; clearances, 12,664,000 bbls. United Pipe Line certificates opened at \$1 021s and closed at \$1 017s; highest price, \$1 051s; lowest, \$1 021s.